

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Ruth was not so much of a mascot after all.

Senator Peffer has demanded (a strong word) proper recognition on the different committees. This is rather the first in Ingalls' chair.

It might be killing two birds with one stone, as it were, if some humane person would identify the head of the dead dynamite as that of Tascott.

Oklahoma has a good friend in Congressman Springer. And Springer, who elected Speaker Crisp by his vote, is of no little importance in this congress.

There are but thirty-nine postoffices of the first class in the United States, and Kansas boasts two of them, Topeka and Wichita. Several states and territories have nothing higher than second class.

The EAGLE's copy of the president's message was being received by wire this morning from midnight till daylight, but was not put in type because it will not be released for publication before today noon.

The Republicans in the house cheered lustily when ex-Speaker Reed's name was called. It is quite apparent that the Republican minority in the house is going to enjoy itself as much as minorities are ever licensed to.

The Alliance has spent \$50,000 in investigating Republican works and boards and so far have found nothing. Oh, how tired, how everlastingly tired, the intelligent member of the Alliance must be of the jackassish propensities of the People's party leaders.

It is claimed for Speaker Crisp that he is not of recent English descent, but belongs to an old Virginia family, who remained in the Old Dominion until the outbreak of the civil war, and then removed to Georgia. But that does not alter the fact of his nativity.

Hill, the Democratic lion of the hour, has spoken on the all-important question of silver coinage, and coming at the critical moment it did, it was expected that he would elucidate the vexed question to the complete satisfaction of his party at least. And he did make it as clear as mud.

Another electrocution in New York and the papers, which were wild over a similar occurrence less than a year ago, have a very brief mention of it. The speakership excitement threw it in the shade. The American people are more interested in elevating a man than killing him.

There was one accusation against Ingalls which the Alliance made that many and many a Republican tacitly agreed to, and that was that he was "stuck up." But what shall the members of the Alliance say when it has become generally known that Peffer moves into the palace at Washington that Ingalls vacates?

Commenting on the fact that almost all the Democratic aspirants to the speakership now stand on a similar platform regarding free silver coinage to the background, the Boston Transcript (Republican) says: "This is an almost marvelous change; which can be traced directly to ex-President Cleveland's anti-free-silver-coinage letter. Even Senator Carlisle has recovered from the silver craze that affected him in the last congress."

It is said that it cost the Englishman who bought ten buffalo from "Buffalo Jones," of Kansas, a good \$25,000 to purchase and get them across the Atlantic. They were bred in Manitoba. Their new home is the park of Haggerston Castle, in Northumberland. But think of the price, when millions were butchered for fun twenty-five years ago. The price paid accounts for Jones' hobnobbing tour of the national capitals of Europe, recently announced. Jones is great people.

The election of Crisp as speaker of congress is generally construed to be a Hill triumph and a knock-out for Cleveland; but it would probably be more accurate to say that it was a Tammany triumph, and whatever significance may attach to the circumstance in regard to the presidential nomination rests with that dominating organization. Cleveland nor Hill nor Gorman is alone boss, but the Democratic party of the country is simply a machine, run by that autocratic dictatorial organization.

The young crowd of Democrats in New York seem to have snatched the situation in that state. Governor-Senator Hill is their leader and he appears to be a very cavalier of a politician. His first lieutenant is Lieut. Gov.-elect Sheehan, who has just been made a member of the national committee of that party. Sheehan is one of the youngest of the young crowd, being but 25 years old. But he is backed by Tammany, and is said to be, withal, a brilliant orator and an aggressive sort of fellow generally. It sounds rather odd to talk about a young crowd in connection with that old political binnacle, Tammany, but therein is the secret of its success as a political force; it takes up the young men of promise and uses them in such way as to make them feel that it is doing them a service, but all the while for its own advantage.

Bulletin No. 140 issued from the census office is a statistical showing of the principal schools for the deaf in the United States, and the number of pupils under instruction from 1840 to 1889. The average number of pupils in attendance during the first decade from 1840 was 501; for the last decade ending in 1889 the average number was 5,910. In 1889 there were forty-three public schools for the deaf with 6,596 pupils in attendance upon them. In addition to the public schools there are eleven private schools with an attendance of 276 pupils. The annual average cost per pupil in 1889 was \$271, including building and current expenditures. From these figures it is seen that this class of unfortunate are carefully cared for in the matter of equipment for self maintenance in the battle of life.

A HARLOT'S WHITE LINEN.

A twilight paper of sensational antecedents and blow-hard after-parts, a Democratic organ published in the out-post of benighted Missouri, ostensibly for the enlightenment of Kansas, and which sheet is most appropriately named after the night's most insignificant luminary; in short a Free-Trade Bourgeois sheet, the brain phosphorescence of whose writers seems a combined product of catfish and gar, essays the role of political prophet and literary patron for Kansas. All this would be, probably, generously overlooked, partly if not wholly, for the reason that its boasted circulation seems principally confined to the periscope numerals carried at the head of its editorial page. But when this multi-puffer, as it does in a patronizing editorial in its issue of the 7th inst., sets out advising, criticising and admonishing the Republican central committee of Kansas we agree that there is very little to submit beyond a suggestion of what might reasonably be expected from an amalgamation of Democratic gall and Missouri impudence. To render its criticism palatable it generously saltpepers its dose with a lie.

For one we have no objection to the Kansas City Star advising its Democratic readers in Kansas, if it has them, nor to its persistent tending to the Alliance in the interest of Democratic fusion, which is at once and at the same time the hope and the sure destruction of that party in this state, but there can be no harm in giving its Kansas imported scribbles to understand that however implicitly the Demo-Alliance contingents may receive its swagger as swelled virtue, the average Kansas Republican well understands that it is but downright political harlotry and impudent impudicity, impossible of any origin except where the paid dollar of a weekly salary stands for not only more than principle or virtue, but than him whose name gives significance to the motto that enforces the ideal head of Liberty which ennobles that metallic disk.

SHUT HIM OFF.

Since the hour when Payne and Boudinot thought they had discovered that Oklahoma was subject to settlement as government lands, many sensational denouncements have been sprung by superlative shysters and cheeky pretenders, in the way of speculative raids and impossible cities, but not one of all the swindling array were ever so diaphanous as that with which the press dispatches are every few days cumbered from Arkansas City, in which that long-haired loafer "Pawnee Bill" is made to figure as prime factor, agent and leader. This beat, "Pawnee Bill," has no more power or influence, nor is he in any respect a whit more of importance than the many cur that sneaks from under the average Indian tepee to sniff the passing stranger. He don't amount to as much on the strip as a stray Texas steer. The EAGLE as one member of the Associated Press has paid heretofore for this trash sent out by the agent at Arkansas City without protest, but, when he comes, as he did yesterday morning, to running in an advertisement of this pretender's unpublished maps and hunting traps, it is too much. The EAGLE's telegraph editor has been instructed to hereafter throw out such misleading and wholly unreliable stuff, and the Associated Press agent at Kansas City is notified that we want none of it.

THE GRAIN BLOCKADE.

The grain blockade in the north and east is growing worse. It has been noted that the roads in Kansas and Minnesota are partially blocked by the amount of grain offered, and that general business more or less affected by this condition of affairs. It was thought that the lakes would afford some relief, as they are yet open to navigation, and that a great deal of the grain which could not be shipped by rail to the seaboard would go by water. It seems, however, that the lake blockade is as bad as that on the railroads. A deplorable condition of affairs is shown to exist in Buffalo harbor, to which most of the wheat is shipped, and it is evident that greater facilities for handling it are needed there. The port has been blocked for some time with vessels laden with wheat, but unable to unload their cargoes because there is no place at which it can be stored; and many of these vessels will be compelled, in consequence, to lie at Buffalo all winter. They ought to make at least another trip before the lakes are closed to navigation by ice; but this is now impossible, and they will transport only half as much grain as they ought to. Thousands of bushels of wheat which ought to have reached tide water long ago are now crowding the elevators, blocking the railroads, and entailing many losses on the shipping interests of the lakes.

The blockade at Buffalo has emphasized the necessity for new outlets to the seaboard, and the whole grain section is demanding them. Such outlets exist, as we have already shown several times, via New Orleans, and Mobile and Galveston and the new Gulf port Velasco, which would give the grain districts the relief they need. The erection of the necessary elevators here would not only give this city and railroads reaching here from the north and west increased business, but it would be of benefit to the wheat and corn farmers, who are heavy sufferers from the inability of the railroads and ship lines to transport their produce from the farm to the seaboard.

THE QUESTION OF CRIMES.

The fact brought out at the late prison congress that crime has increased relatively in the United States and decreased elsewhere has naturally caused unfavorable comment, and encouraged inquiry into the cause of this unpleasant showing. The statement is based on the great decrease shown in the number of prisoners in Europe and their increase here. In twenty years the prisoners confined in England and Wales have fallen from 13,315 to 12,069, although there has been a large increase in population, whereas in the United States in ten years our prison population has grown from 12,001 to 19,368. These figures put the United States in a bad light, unless they can be explained. Two explanations have been offered, but it cannot be said that either is thoroughly satisfactory. It is asserted, first, that the disposition in England is

to do away with imprisonment as far as possible and to substitute fines therefor. The number of crimes punishable with long imprisonment is constantly decreasing there. While this is true, it does not altogether explain the improvement, for if the crimes themselves are considered, and not the punishment, it will be shown that England is doing better than it was twenty years ago.

It is further insisted that the improvement in England and the deterioration in the United States are due to immigration. The chronic criminals who spend the greater portion of their time in prison, finding the law too rigorous on the other side of the water, emigrate, it is asserted, to the United States and help to swell our prison population. There is an element of truth here, but it accounts for only a part of our bad showing. The statistics show that the foreign element preponderates in our prisons, but not to the extent to throw the whole responsibility for crime, or indeed any very considerable proportion of it, on immigration. Moreover, we have had a heavy immigration for years, yet it is only lately that the prison statistics have been so unfavorable.

The EAGLE quite agrees with the New Orleans Times-Democrat, which paper in noting the facts as set forth in the foregoing expresses the opinion that the cause of the discrepancy must be looked for elsewhere, and that it probably lies at our own door. The law has not been enforced as it should be with sufficient rigidity and vigor; the law officers in many sections have been criminally negligent and allowed, or indeed encouraged, the miscarriage of justice. It might be well to adopt some safeguards to keep criminals from coming to this country; but it would be well at the same time to look at home and see that no evil-doers escape, and that crime is punished certainly and severely. A little severity now would put us in the same favorable condition as England.

QUAL VS WOOD.

The growing use of coal as fuel instead of wood is making a perceptible difference in the destruction of the forests, even in a state so remote from the mines and so largely wooded as Maine. The Springfield Union reports that the same cause is producing a similar effect in even a more pronounced way in the western part of Massachusetts. It says in that region the forest growth is gaining, and thinks that, "unless there springs up a new demand for wood as fuel, we shall have a good supply of native timber in another twenty-five years." For a good while past the most that we have heard about forests in every part of the country has been of a discouraging nature, and it is a pleasant relief to learn that there are regions where the situation is improving, and if it were not for the indirect premium put upon the destruction of the forests by the tariff on lumber the depletion of our wooded areas would not only cease but in a few years they would be increased to an extent to exert a marked influence upon the general climate of the country.

Speaker Crisp is the first foreign born citizen ever chosen to the high and responsible position he now occupies. Until the present law was enacted a few years ago in relation to the presidential succession, that office was second on the list, coming next to the vice president. And even now in some respects the position is of as great concern to the country as that of president, in that he who occupies it may exert a controlling influence in the legislation of the congress, the most important of which must originate in the lower house. It is seen at once, therefore, that the elevation to that position of an alien is a departure from the practice of more than a century of choosing native born American citizens to that trust.

So far no one has been able to identify the head of the person who attempted to kill Russell Sage and killed himself in the attempt. The New York police believe that he was some anarchist, but this is as near identification as they have come. As for that, though, about every body agrees with them. Unless the deed were that of a lunatic (which seems doubtful from the fact that no lunatic that suits the description was known to be at large before or at the time of the occurrence), it must have been committed by some anarchist desperado. Who he was matters but little, since he, by his own act, put an end to his wretched, villainous life and career, thus by violence making the number of such creatures one less, for the community's good.

FOSTER'S FORECAST.

December weather will average cold till after the 15th and from the middle of December to about Jan. 10 will be the warmest part of the winter as an average, but that period will be remarkable for extremes of heat and cold, severe storms, deep snows and sudden changes. The most severe storms of the month will occur after the 15th.

The eastern states will have bad weather for Christmas while it will generally be clear and cold west of the Mississippi. In the lake region and the Ohio valley will be mixed weather generally clearing, and growing colder on that holiday. Severe storms on the Atlantic coast about the 25th.

The second December storm wave will move down the Alaskan coast about the 9th and will then be a fierce storm, at its greatest energy, and it will decrease in force as it moves eastward across the continent. It will cross the Rocky mountains about the 10th, the great central valleys from the 11th to 13th, and reach the Atlantic coast about the 14th. The cool wave will come into the upper Missouri valley about the 12th and move southward reaching the Atlantic coast about the 15th.

THAT FATEFUL MAJORITY.

Big majorities have a fatal proneness to despise prudence and to overlook changes in public sentiment. Herein is the peril which the Democratic party is now called upon to encounter on account of its overwhelming preponderance in the house of representatives. The leaders of the party in the house doubtless see and properly appreciate the altered attitude of the people toward the McKinley law which has taken place in the past six months, as revealed in the election in Ohio, but can they impress a knowledge of this change in conditions on the minds of their followers? No reasonable person imagines that they can. The opposition of thoughtful men all over the country to the grant-

ing of further favors to silver has recently increased and intensified, as the Democratic chiefs are aware, but rank and file do not know this. It does not care. The collapse of the Alliance, which has just taken place, is a heavy blow to the Democracy, and makes necessary for that organization a more cautious and conservative policy than would, a year ago, have been looked for. This, too, is known to the leaders, but the 142 majority, if it learns of this circumstance, will laugh at it, and scorn the counsel which would hint at any modification of the party program on this account.

These are considerations which are giving the Republicans a good deal of encouragement at the present time, and which are correspondingly depressing sagacious Democrats. Despite the ideology and fatality of success, the Democracy in the house will not be prevented from attempting to carry out its policy of destruction. The country must expect a reign of extravagance and folly in the lower branch of congress between this time and its adjournment next summer or autumn, such as has not been seen thus far since the war. A large part of the Democratic majority is composed of members utterly inexperienced in public office, without any education or training which would fit them for the business of legislation, and altogether without any sense of the responsibilities which attach to their station. Many of them never look for another term in office. In fact every influence which would suggest an intelligent and moderate course to the minds of the controlling element of the dominant party is either weak or entirely wanting. The only chance that any wise legislation can successfully run the gauntlet of the house is reduced to a minimum, while the opportunities for the Republicans to make party capital out of the blunders and excesses of that body are virtually boundless.

A PARABLE OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Robert G. Ingersoll in North American Review.

Mr. C. used to think about this law of supply and demand as applicable to individuals. He used to look upon the man who for exceedingly small wages when pressed for the necessities of life; that under some circumstances they would give their labor for half of what it was worth to the employer because they were in a position where they must do something for wife or child. He concluded that he had no right to take advantage of the necessities of others, and that he should in the first place honestly find what the work was worth to him, and then give to the man who did the work that amount. Other manufacturers regarded Mr. C. as substantially insane, while most of his workmen looked upon him as an exceedingly good-natured man, without any particular genius for business. Mr. C., however, cared little about the opinion of others, so long as he maintained his respect for himself. At the end of the first year he found that he had made a large profit, and thereupon he divided the profits with the people who earned it. Some of his friends said to him that he ought to endow some public institution; that there should be a college in his native town; but Mr. C. was of such a peculiar turn of mind that he thought justice ought to go before charity, and a little to the credit of the man who had the good sense to do it. He said that it seemed to him that of all persons in the world entitled to this profit were the men who had made it by their labor, by their days of actual toil. He insisted that, as they had made it, it was really theirs, and if it were not theirs they should have it, and they should spend it in their own way. Mr. C. was told that he would make the workmen in other factories dissatisfied, and that other manufacturers would become his enemies, and that his course would scandalize some of the greatest men who had done much for the civilization of the world, and for the spread of intelligence. Mr. C. became extremely unpopular with men of talent, with those who had a genius for business. He, however, pursued his way, and carried on his business with the idea that the men who did the work were entitled to a fair share of the profit; that, after all, money was not as sacred as men, and that the law of supply and demand, as understood, did not apply to flesh and blood.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Of a Comfortable Fact, From the Emporia Republican.

A wild, weird unconfirmed rumor is afloat over the state to the effect that Colonel Murdock of Wichita is getting fat.

Still a Mighty Good Candidate, From the Lawrence Journal.

Major Morrill had taken off his coat and vest for the party last summer, as he should have done, and the party had a right to expect him to do, he would have been nominated for governor next summer, practically without opposition. But when the question is asked, as it will be asked of every man who has the nerve to say "What did you do last summer?" even his friends are compelled to admit that he was making money while the others did the fighting.

These Western Cities, From a New York Paper.

These western cities are developing. They are no longer small, and the fact that so many of them could confidently appeal to the committee shows what a wonderful country this has grown to be. The east is all right in its way. It must always have its great cities, but it is the west that is doing the most for the nation before many years. It is the west where we must look for the most populous cities of the future.

Tension of Armed Peace.

The Austrians do not love the military. Twenty per cent. of the whole mortality of the army is due to disease, the annual loss of soldiers being 132 to every 10,000 soldiers. The corresponding average in Germany is 63, in Italy 40, in France 20, in Egypt in Algeria, where the figure is double, in England 23, in Russia 20 and Spain 14. Most of the suicides are young recruits, and the means employed usually is either shooting or drowning. The tension of the armed peace in Europe is here illustrated again.

Wolverine Giants.

A Detroit (Mich.) special says: "Gerard Palmer's son, Gerard Palmer, Jr., is 10 years old and weighs 190 pounds. His daughter, Miss Hattie, weighs 265 pounds. Both the children are seemingly healthy, but so unwieldy in their proportions that it is difficult for them to walk. Hattie is a fraction of an inch below five feet in height and her breadth seems almost as much. The girl's feet and hands are quite small, but her arm measures twenty inches in circumference just above the elbow. Gerard, the younger, is also rather under the medium height for his age. All his clothing has to be made to order, and his trousers are fifty inches above the waist line. It would take at least a No. 19 collar to encompass his neck. Both children are getting fatter all the time."

Cholera in Syria.

The cholera epidemic in Syria is now confined to Damascus and to Antioch. The accounts from Damascus are im-

proving. From Oct. 25 to Oct. 30 the fresh attacks per diem numbered from four to seventy-four, with from twenty-five to forty-seven deaths. This is apparently the height of the epidemic, and since then the prevalence has been diminishing. In the neighborhood of Antioch there is said to have been a revival of the disease toward the close of October at least one well-substantiated death having been caused by cholera. As already stated, Aleppo is now free from the disease, and no Syrian ports are affected.

American Bottoms First.

Success to American shipbuilding, whether the ships be cruisers, traders or passenger carriers; whether they be tramps, whalebacks or regular liners, big or little whether they be for service on the high seas or on the greater or lesser lakes; whether they be built or to be built in the yards of New York or Pennsylvania, or Delaware, or Maryland, or Maine, or Minnesota, or California, or Oregon, or Florida, or any other state or union. Let the American flag float over American ships as they proudly ride over all the main waters of the world!

A Freak in Hoopierdom.

E. A. Boyer of Michigan City, Ind., is the owner of a Jersey cow which on Wednesday gave birth to five calves, two males and three females. They all appear healthy and strong. The cow is of ordinary size, and this is the third time she has become a mother. She is very fond of her family of calves and is as watchful of each one as an old hen is of a brood of small chicks. Mr. Boyer has already received a number of flattering offers to exhibit his annual freaks in Chicago museums.

Why Courts are Slow.

Attorneys who were in Topeka yesterday give the following as an illustration of why it is that the appropriation for the United States court is often used up, compelling the people to do without the court. A man from Elk county, Kansas, was convicted of violating the state law by boot-legging liquor, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He filed information charging the constable with selling liquor three years ago without a government license. Many witnesses were examined, and the cost of the trial was \$1,300. Meanwhile the attorneys, from all parts of the state were waiting to try important cases involving thousands of dollars.

Do Not Say.

Do not say two first, etc., but say first two, as only one can be first. It is better to linger a few weeks, etc., rather than past two weeks. In using the words farther and further remember that farther should be used in the sense of away from, while further in the sense of on towards. "As he advanced further on his way he realized that he was getting farther away from home." Do not say that it was a week ago tomorrow, but that it will be a week ago tomorrow. Do not say a coat sets well, but a coat sits well; and as he sits on eggs, we should say a "sitting hen," and not "a setting hen."

Southern Women and Education.

It is Victor Hugo who has called this "the century of woman." It is certainly an age that has witnessed great changes in the life, education and labor of women everywhere; and these changes have all been in the direction of enlarging the sphere of woman's activities, increasing her liberties and opening up possibilities to her life hitherto restricted to man. It is a movement limited to no land and to no race. So far as this movement may have any tendency to take woman out of her true place in the home, to give her man's work to do, it finds no sympathy in the south.

The southern woman loves the retirement of home and shrinks from everything that would tend to bring her into the public gaze. The higher education of woman, which has been so widely discussed of late years, and which promotes such noble schools for women as Wellesley, Vassar, Smith and Bryn Mawr have been founded, and so many great male universities in the north and in England thrown open to them, is duly recognized and felt among the young women of the south.

This widespread aspiration of southern young women for broader culture finds expression in the eagerness with which they are seeking admission into the best of the higher institutions provided for males, and this not because education finds favor in the south—for it is, perhaps, less encouraged here than in any other part of the United States, though the prejudice against it is weakening somewhat, but only because there is no higher institution of learning for women which provides for the extensive facilities and broad culture furnished by at least a few institutions for young men.—Professor W. F. Tillet in Century.

Secrets of Happy Wedlock.

Respect each other's individuality. Do not try to mold the other's ideas, or principles or manners to the pattern of your own.

Seek influence each other only by the power of higher example. By your worthiness and culture make the other proud of you, and do not feel that marriage gives you any right to demand or dictate or criticize.

Maintain and allow the same freedom that exists between good and pure friends. Never ask personal questions or seek explanations, for you are not a hundredth part as responsible for each other as you are apt to imagine.

Let your love be founded in admiration and friendship. Strive to correct your own faults and study to make the other happy, and be exceedingly careful that you never reverse this rule.

Keep your most refined and gentle manner for the home. Never refer to a mistake that was made with good intentions.

When a wrong is pardoned bury it in oblivion. Consider the other's honor your own, and shield each other's weaknesses with sacred jealousy.

Remember that ill temper nearly always comes of disappointment or overwork or physical suffering. Treat each other as courteously in private as you treat your friends in the drawing room.

Never allow intimacy to become familiarity. Be rivals in generosity, and let misunderstanding die for want of words. Consider marriage as the partnership of equals.—Detroit Free Press.

Value of Musk.

Besides flowers, several other articles are called into use by the perfumer. Musk is the most important. It comes out of the musk deer of the mountains of India, China and Tibet. It is extremely difficult to obtain undiluted, and when obtained in that condition costs twice its weight in gold. So great is the tenacity of the odor, that in an area of five feet it gives out 27,800,000 particles without undergoing an appreciable diminution of strength.

IN AN EGYPTIAN APARTMENT HOUSE.

Interesting Scenes in a Lodging Place in the City of Cairo.

The two rooms nearest us belonged to El Azhar students, so Mustapha said. He could speak no English, but he imparted the information in Arabic to our dragoman. Seeing that we were more interested in the general scene than in his red jugs, Mustapha left the Assiout ware to its fate, and lighting a cigarette seated himself on the railing with a disengaged air, as much as to say: "Two more mad women! But it's nothing to me."

One of the students was evidently an ascetic. His room contained piles of books and pamphlets, and almost nothing else. His rug was spread out close to the front in order to get the light, and placed upon it we saw his open inkstand, his pens and a page of freshly copied manuscript. When we asked where he was, Mustapha replied that he had gone down to the fountain to wash himself, so that he could say his prayers.

The second chamber belonged to a student of another disposition; this extravagant young man had three rugs; clothes hung from pegs upon his walls, and he possessed an extra pair of lemon colored slippers; in addition we saw cups and saucers upon a shelf. Only two books were visible, and these were put away in a corner; instead of books he had flowers; the whole place was adorned with them; pots containing plants in full bloom were standing on the floor round the walls of his largely exposed abode, and were also drawn up in two rows in the passageway outside, where he himself, sitting on a mat, was sewing. His blossoms were so gay that involuntarily we smiled. Whereupon he smiled too, and gave us a salam.

Opposite the rooms of the students there was a large chamber almost entirely filled with white bales, like small cotton bales; in a niche between these high piles an old man kneeling at the threshold was washing something in a large earthenware tub of a pink tint. His body was bare from the waist upward, and as he bent over his task his short chest, with all the ribs clearly visible, his long brown back with the vertebrae of the spine standing out, and his lean, scrawny arms looked skeleton-like, while his head, supported on a small wizened throat, was adorned with such an enormous bobbing turban, dark green in hue, that it resembled vegetation of some sort—a colossal cabbage. Directly behind him, also on the threshold, squatted a large gray baboon whose countenance expressed a fixed misanthropy.

Every now and then this creature who was secured by a long loose cord, ascended slowly to the top of the bales and came down on the other side, facing his master. He then looked deeply into the tub for several minutes, touched the water carefully with his small black hand, withdrew it and inspected the palm, and then returned gravely, and by the same roundabout way over the bales, to resume his position at the door-sill, looking as if he could not understand the folly of such unnecessary and silly toil.

In another chamber a large very black negro, dressed in pure white, was seated upon the floor, with his feet stretched out in front of him, his hands placed stiffly on his knees, his eyes staring straight before him. He was motionless; he seemed hardly to breathe.

"What is he doing?" I said to the dragoman.

"He? Oh, he berry good man; he pray."

In a chamber next to the negro two grave old Arabs were playing chess. They were perched upon one of those Cairo settees which look like square chicken coops. One often sees these seats in the streets, placed for messengers and porters, and for some time I took them for actual chicken coops, and wondered why they were always empty. Chickens might well have inhabited the one used by the chess players, for the central court upon which all these chambers opened was covered with a layer of rubbish and dirt several inches thick, which contained many of their feathers.

—Constance Fenimore Woolson in Harper's.

Reading Bibles.

The popular impression that every family possesses a Bible as well as a dictionary and a copy of Shakespeare, like many other popular impressions, seems to be an erroneous one, for there is in town a firm that makes a business of renting out Bibles of an expensive and handsome kind, suitable to hand to a bishop or fashionable clergyman on the occasion of a christening, wedding or funeral in the family. If on the occasion of these religious episodes in the family the high church dignitary should turn to the blank leaves between the Old and New Testaments he would find them devoid of genealogical records, to the consternation of the family. A deposit is demanded when the Bible is hired, and a charge of two dollars a night is the regular price.—New York Sun.

Authors' Words.

A statistician in Paris has the patience to count the number of words employed by the most celebrated writers. The works of Corneille do not contain more than 7,000 different words, and those of Moliere 8,000. Shakespeare, the most fertile and varied of English authors, wrote all his tragedies and comedies with 15,000 words. Voltaire and Goethe employ 20,000. "Paradise Lost" only contains 8,000, and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 3,642 words.—Cor. Baltimore American.

Professor Kohlbrann, who has been making some curious experiments with lightning, finds that the amount of electricity in an ordinary flash so small that it would require thirty-seven flashes to keep a common incandescent lamp burning one hour.

A Remarkable Redepred.

A belated redemptor enough to bear description, but not pretty enough to advise imitation, was one which may be termed a "crayon autograph." A young woman had prepared, by sending small squares of linen broadcast for the purpose, the written signatures of hundreds of people, friends and strangers, famous and otherwise. The names were written in indelible ink, and to facilitate the work, the bits of linen were stretched and ironed before they were sent out to present a stiff, smooth surface. After the signature was obtained the squares were sent out down in various shapes, oblong, octagonal, rectangular and the like, and were sent to the printer, the joining being afterward outlined with a coarse wash ink in shaded mahogany reds. A remarkable form, a border, and the article as finished presented the triple merit of uniqueness, strength and ability to be handed, which even it seemed of actual beauty.

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Powder

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

A Busy Store!

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BARGAINS,

Pins one cent a paper.
Safte Pins 3c per dozen.
Ladies Jersey Skirts 30 cents.
Children's Leggings 25 cents.
Table oil cloth 20 cents yard.
Turkish towels, 2 for 15 cts.
13 Lace Bed Sets.
This lot are to be closed out regardless of original value.

Special Sale
Ladies Handkerchiefs
This Week.

Ladies Jewelry.
We have just received from Boston, about 800.00 worth of the newest novelties in jewelry for Holiday purposes. Beautiful lace pins for 5 and 10 cts.

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